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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146 5-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Cotton Lands for Sale.

We wish to direct the attention of capitalists and others to the advertisement in this day's COMMERCIAL of valuable Cotton Lands for sale. We do not know of a better chance for investment than this. The agent informs us that there is a large portion of these lands in a high state of cultivation; many of these tracts are situated on navy gable streams, and above overflow—with good dwelling houses and houses for hands; steam gins gin stands, saw mills, good orchards and all the necessary out buildings; excellent water, &c., &c. We are also informed that there are large tracts of well timbered lands convenient to the river.

The agent, Mr. Casiday, will take great pleasure in giving purchasers all the necessary information respecting location, terms, &c., &c., at his office, 67 Fourth street.

A Word in Season.

Our most eminent physicians tell us that almost every case of cholera can be cured if attended to in season. Therefore every family should at once procure and keep on hand some safe and reliable remedy to be instantly used in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and cramp in stomach or bowels, those great precursors of cholera. The success that has invariably attended the use of Henderson's Carminative, so extensively used during the summer months for the above complaints, entitle it to the consideration of every prudent person. Ask for Henderson's Carminative. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 266 Liberty street. Sold by druggists generally.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

—Mr. Glass, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, writes that he had been afflicted with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable for the same complaint with the Piles, and these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the many testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, should secure relief to those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sound Advice.

As the cholera may at any moment make its terrible appearance in our midst, it would be well for all to have a first-class article of Medicinal Brandy and Wine in the house, in case of a sudden attack, as good medicinal liquors will be found more generally useful on such occasions than any other article that can be obtained. A pure and perfectly reliable article of the above you are certain to find at McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

$2 00 Books.

Only a few left—50 cents each, at Pittock's.

See the

Large stock of Photographs at Pittock's.

Have the Leader

To read at breakfast on Sunday.

Personal.

John F. Brill having just returned from Western Virginia, would be pleased to see, and give information to all parties who have inquired and wish to buy some of those valuable tracts of land offered by him and Wm. H. Brill, in another column, on Friday and Saturday, November 17th and 18th, at Park & Brill's drug store, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny city. He will be returning in a couple of weeks, and persons will have a good opportunity to go with him and convince themselves of the superior inducements offered.

Small Quantity.

One teaspoonful of that world renowned remedy, Coe's Depepsin Pills, taken after meals, will enable the most confirmed dyspeptic to eat any thing he chooses, without fear of any distressing effects. It is a blessing to all who are troubled with diseases pertaining to the stomach and bowels.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, is Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

The Elections

Have passed off quietly and resulted favorably to the Union cause. All those in favor of low prices will call at headquarters, Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, and examine his large stock of Albums, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, &c.

Just Opened.

Pittock has opened his stock of Diaries.

Be Sure

And see this week's Leader.

Dawley's Cheap Novels

At Pittock's.

Ballou and Leslie Cheap.

Cheap number for December at Pittock's.

Amateur Concert.

Our much loving community that has been crowding the Pittsburgh Theatre to hear the Germanians, will certainly be present at the rendezvous given them next Monday at Masonic Hall, by some of their best amateurs. In looking at the programme we notice that the first of the pieces announced, among which is a great aria and trio of Ernani, are taken from the operas sung this week. Never before has a fairer opportunity been offered to musical critics in our midst to judge of the degree of ability of their home artists, and we are entitled to say that the latter will not fail to secure for themselves the praise and applause which well trained voices, pure style and good school, are always sure to obtain from an appreciative audience. The ticket is a trifle, and very moderate for Mr. Molter's music store. We would, therefore, advise our friends to go and secure their seats, as it will be difficult to find any good ones left Monday.

Lucky

Are we not being engaged in the dry goods business these times. It is said that competition is the life of trade, but we incline to the opinion that if the chap who first wrote this had experienced but a tithe of such competition as that indefatigable firm of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, offer, he would have written instead competition is the death of profits. For illustration see their advertisement. How this firm makes money we confess we can't see, but suppose it is on the same principle that the one of the old lady who bought eggs at two cents each and sold two for a cent, depending upon the quantity sold for her profits. However this may be one thing is certain, they advertise to sell at much less than what merchants are paying for the same goods now, and we know enough of them to say positively that they will sell just as they say they will, and as it is in some sort our business to look after the interests of our readers, we say go one and all and see for yourselves.

500 Card Photographs

At Pittock's.

All the

Eastern Dailies and Weeklies at Pittock's.

Stationary,

Best quality at Pittock's.

Cheap Silks,

At Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

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At Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance

Company, of Philadelphia. The Board of Directors have declared a Cash Dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock, and six per cent. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of forty per cent. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1865, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year 1861, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence." Henry Lylburn Storr Secy.

1866, 1866 Diaries

At Pittock's.

Pocket Albums.

Pittock has a supply.

Don't Fail

To get a Leader this week.

Significance of the New York Election.

The *Tribune* defines the result in New York as follows:

The meaning of all this is—the people want our internal differences so settled that they can never return to trouble the nation's peace. The war has cost four billions of blood and treasure, and they are resolved that all this sacrifice and sorrow shall not have been endured in vain. They do not exact indemnity for the past; but they mean to have security for the future. And when politicians tell them to forget that we have just emerged from a great civil war, they glance at the myriads of fresh graves all around them, at the mountain of debt and taxation that presses on them, and reply simply that they can't.

This is no party response. We were overwhelmingly carried by Democrats. And we are limited by virtue of our own exertions and exhibition of strength as through our adversaries' betrayal of the Constitutional Party. We have no stomach for the fray, and could hardly be dragged to the polls. Whoever believes we then come up so feebly or leave so quietly, after all the exertions and disbursements of candidates and their friends, the Slocum leaders would not have polled half the Democratic vote of the State. Certainly they have not polled half of it, and if the party is to be rescued by a change of base, by its old organization must be purged either of its present leaders or of its present principles. Which of these changes is to be made is for the party to decide; but it is certain that it will be made.

Change of Base.

Our readers will remember that we have always contended that the Democratic party could not succeed in the approaching Presidential contest on the platform of the Chicago Convention. That platform was a mistake, and the party must get off it. The Democratic party must be reorganized on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, and must abandon the position of opposition to the war. The Democratic party must be reorganized on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, and must abandon the position of opposition to the war. The Democratic party must be reorganized on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, and must abandon the position of opposition to the war.

The Daily Commercial

THE FINE ARTS.

The Chicago Opera House Art Gallery has just been opened. It is described as a spacious, symmetrical room, thirty by sixty feet, and with walls eighteen feet high. The ceiling is cut by an airy dome twenty by fifty feet, which is surmounted by a skylight seven by thirty-five feet. The light is diffused in the most admirable manner. The walls are nicely finished in green to within three feet of the floor, that space being plainly oiled with black walnut. In the evening light is diffused from one hundred and fifty gas burners.

It appears that the artists resident in Chicago have been taken at a disadvantage by the opening taking place almost immediately after their return from their summer vacation. The landscape painters, particularly, have been thus taken by storm.

Among the works presented for exhibition is BIERSTADT'S *Yo Semite;* an admirable production by FORBES of Chicago, a character piece fresh from his easel, the scene (Bride of Lammermoor, Chap. XX.) in which the raven, shot by her brother, falls at LUCY'S feet as she plights her faith to RAVENSWOOD at the fountain; LONGFELLOW'S poem, *The Rainy Day*, is richly illustrated in a character piece by ANTHONIS, and there is a large collection of fruit pieces, all said to be admirably executed.

BIERSTADT, it is understood, is soon to send his *Mount Hood*, a piece almost equally celebrated with his *Rocky Mountains*.

Leaving the Chicago gallery, we turn to the Life of MICHAEL ANGELO, published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., from which we glean some interesting items relative to the great artist. MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARATTI was born in Tuscany, March 6th, 1474, and died in Rome, February 17th, 1563. COLUMBUS was born in Genoa, in 1435 or '36, so that only forty years and so many miles separated the nativities of the two greatest men of the fifteenth century. ANGELO belonged to a noble family and was allied to royal blood. He studied drawing secretly while at school. LORENZO DE MEDICI attracted him to Florence, where he remained till 1492. A copy of a sleeping Cupid drew him to Rome. He then went to Florence and worked out his David, and painted several pictures. JULIUS II. drew him back to Rome to superintend the building of ST. PETER'S. He there frescoed the Sistine chapel for SIXTUS IV. LEO X. employed him for some years in getting out marble. Then he took hold of the Medici chapel, and from 1527 to 1580 he fortified Florence against imperial troops. His "Last Judgment" was first exhibited on Christmas day, 1541. Then he painted the "Conversion of ST. PAUL" and the "Crucifixion of ST. PETER," and in his seventeenth year, under PAUL III., commenced his work as architect of St. Peter's. He held the post, without pay, for five pontificates, built a palace on the Capitoline Hill, advanced the Palazzo Farnese, rebuilt a Liberian bridge, and turned PROCLETIAN'S baths into the Maria Degli Angeli. He finished St. Peter's up to the dome, which he modelled, but died of a fever in 1563, at the age of eighty-eight years, leaving the work incomplete. He was buried at Santa Croce, in Florence. All who would be better acquainted with the life of the man who was at one and the same time famous as a painter, a sculptor, an architect, an engineer, a musician and a scholar, must see the three volumes published as we have stated,

MESSRS. SCHUREMAN & WELICK, of Chicago, have recently quarried two marble shafts, which are said to deserve a prominent place in art records. They are simply plain shafts from the Athens quarry, near Joliet, and are the largest pieces of pure Athens marble ever cut in this country. One of them is thirty-two feet in length, of perfect color and texture, and without the slightest flaw from end to end. The other is thirty-six feet long. As these pieces exhaust the bed from which they were cut, they may never be paralleled in this country again.

THE TRIUMPH OF IDEAS.

When the orators of New England asserted their faith in the force of ideas, before the war, they were called vain theorists and fanatics. They remained faithful to the professions which they made. They supposed, indeed they knew, that common schools and colleges, however imperfect in their various modes of operation, all over the land could not exist in vain. They knew that from however small a seed the tree of Knowledge of good and evil must grow in a community so inquisitive in its general character, and that the birds of the air—the unsettled members of society,—would resort to its branches for support and shelter. When the war was precipitated upon us, the ideal element became a formidable force in connection with it. Ideas which had been the exclusive property of the friends of freedom and progress rolled down upon the national mind like an avalanche, and whoever stood in the way, whether from motives of curiosity or the desire to throw obstructions in the path, was swept before it, many perishing beneath the crushing weight. Men had either to move on with the current or go under it. Those who tried, those who threatened to stem it became the latter day fanatics—the tables were turned; the era of ideas was established in power. Men who had combined themselves to do evil and to pursue it earnestly sought to perpetuate their reign of political despotism by strict party discipline—a discipline which forbade the indulgence of free inquiry, of free thought, of free action, so much so that even should "the devil incarnate" be the nominee of the party, its disciplined adherents were bound to support him at the polls and send him to Congress or to the Presidential chair. Other parties in which were lofty spirits, permitted a wide range for ideas, and the consequence was political dissolution; but one gave place to another, each successive effort of organization being nearer to the right path, seeking to discipline the popular sentiment, and canvassing the public action through that channel. With what success these efforts triumphed, the country, the world, now knows. To-day the Democratic party, so called, mourns the fall of discipline, the breaking down of good faith, in the ranks of the organization. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, weeping profusely over the result of the late elections, concludes that "the old pressage of fidelity is lost, insubordination to the discipline, without which it is impossible to lead a party to victory, *is encouraged*, and in future contests neither leaders nor followers can go into the struggle with the certainty that, though defeat may come, it will not be brought about by infidelity and desertion." Other Democratic organs regard their defeat as humiliating, and with a temerity worthy of a better cause, invite the devotees of their antiquated and superseded party to prepare for the next contest (defeat). Ideas have triumphed. Men have found them too strong to be dismissed without satisfaction—without trial. They have been found to be practical, leading to success, and strength, and profit, and permanent succor. Ideas have prevailed, have saved the nation and will preserve it through future ages.

THE COST OF KEEPING A WIFE.—The New York *World* says an anti-marriage association has been formed among the young men of that city. The frightful cost of supporting wives is said to have led to the movement. The following is said to be the lowest possible price at which a man, whose income is not over $8,000 per annum, can maintain his consort:

Dress.....	$500
Additional cost of board or housekeeping...	1,000
Two parties per year.....	400
Summer trip to the country.....	500
Carriage drives, etc., etc.....	50
Domestic help.....	200
Et ceteras.....	250
Total.....	$2,850

RETROGRADE.—A daughter of one of our well known citizens said to her father one evening this week, that if he would give her a cent in the following morning, and double it every day during the month, she would not ask him for any more for a year. He, not giving it a second thought, agreed that he would be glad to, as the amount of engagement must be purged either of its present leaders or of its present principles. Which of these changes is to be made is for the party to decide; but it is certain that it will be made.

November 16, 1865.

The Arrangements at the Prison

Devolved upon Captain G. R. Walbridge, the Military Commandant, who, with his assistants Lieutenants Havens, Coleman and Burns, was kept quite busy, and the entire details were executed in a creditable manner. It was necessary to erect a larger number of scaffolds than was at first contemplated, as the number of persons to be executed was increased from four to seven. Besides the one within the prison walls, and which was used for the execution of Wirz, there was one erected in front of the jail, and one on the hill in the rear of the jail, and one on the hill in the rear of the jail, and one on the hill in the rear

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

WISCONSIN AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Like Connecticut, Wisconsin has voted against negro suffrage, although the Republicans have at the same time carried the State. This verdict may be said to be purely on principle, as in the whole State there are less than four hundred colored men who would become voters. We presume that no one will be disposed to deny the significance of this and other evidence going to show that even the North is not yet prepared for universal suffrage. It may be owing to prejudice, as senseless as it is old, nevertheless there it is, and there it is likely to be for some time to come. It was Mr. BEECHER who, in his recent sermon in support of the President, accepted this sturdy attitude by the North as closing its mouth and silencing its clamor for unrestricted suffrage in the South. No one will gainsay this logic.

We have sent negroes from nearly every Northern State into the ranks, and, although they fought well and have returned with scars, there is no immediate prospect in a single Northern State that they will be admitted to the polls. This is a hard fact—harder because it is a fact, while there are so many here to insist that there shall be negro suffrage in the South, where the negro is infinitely less prepared. We say again, what we said at the outset, months ago,—let us get right ourselves, and when we have done so, we may seek to become teachers of the rest of mankind.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

On next Wednesday, the 15th inst., the primary Convention called by Bishop STEVENS will assemble at Trinity Church, in this city, to organize the new Episcopal Diocese authorized by the recent General Convention at Philadelphia. The duties pertaining to such a body are weighty and responsible, and the manner in which they are discharged is usually calculated to affect the interest and growth of the Church for all time. If the new Diocese starts right, its future will undoubtedly be one of success. To start right harmony must prevail in the Convention, and men and measures obnoxious to any portion of the Church must be carefully avoided. But of this hereafter—let us briefly revert to the history of the movement which has culminated in the new Diocese.

In 1855, the Diocese of Pennsylvania having become exceedingly large and prosperous, and being then, as it has since continued to be, rapidly increasing, the late Bishop POTTER, in his address to the Diocesan Convention, brought forward the subject of the division of the Diocese. The matter was referred to appropriate committees from time to time, without resulting in any definite action until 1862, when the friends of the measure united in a hearty and persistent effort and pressed it forward to its present consummation.

By the constitution of the General Church in the United States, a new Diocese may only be formed out of an older one, when the new Diocese will contain not less than fifteen resident ministers and the same number of self-supporting parishes, and not even then unless consent be given by the Convention and Bishop of the old Diocese, and also by the General Convention of the Church. According to the memorial the new Diocese contains thirty-seven parishes, seventeen of which are self-supporting, and twenty-seven Presbyters canonically resident. In his address to the Diocesan Convention in 1864, Bishop POTTER announced it as one of the conditions of his consent, that there be raised a fund of $25,000 or $50,000 for the endowment of the Episcopate. No immediate efforts were made to raise this fund, but the Diocese Convention in the spring of 1865, having by a large majority declared its consent, the proper steps were initiated to secure that of the Bishop by complying with the condition he had imposed. In a very few weeks the requisite amount was subscribed, and the subscriptions, we understand, have gone up to nearly $40,000. At the last session of the General Convention at Philadelphia, the sanction of that body was given to the measure, without opposition, and all the requirements of the Constitution having been thus fulfilled, Bishop STEVENS, who, meanwhile, has succeeded to the Episcopate by the lamented death of Bishop POTTER, has called the Convention of next Wednesday, as we have stated.

We have already intimated the importance of the coming Convention, and the weighty responsibility which will repose upon the members of it. The most prominent question which will come before it, is the selection of a proper person as Bishop of the new Diocese. By the Constitution of the Church, Bishop STEVENS may elect as his own either the old or new Diocese, but it is generally understood that he will retain his present Episcopate in the East. As the division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania has met with persistent, though sincere opposition from some of the largest and wealthiest parishes in the new district, it is needless to say that a feeling exists that should not be further provoked by the injudicious or inconsiderate advocacy of any particular candidate. A new project can never hope for success if it carries from the start such dead weights as will result in a division and diffusion of feelings and efforts. We trust that the members of the Convention will be animated by an enlarged and liberal Christian spirit, and that their actions will produce a hearty and united effort to secure the rapid and permanent growth of the Church.

Among the names we have heard mentioned in connection with the new Bishop are those of Rev. J. G. KERFOOT, D. D., of Cincinnati; Rev. M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., of New York; Rev. B. WISTAR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of New York.

Dr. KERFOOT was formerly President of St. James College, Maryland, where he remained until taken prisoner by the rebels in 1861, who occupied the College buildings. The students and all the faculty were dispersed, except one or two of the latter, who, with the President, being more particularly obnoxious, were held as prisoners. Being afterwards exchanged, Dr. KERFOOT came North, and soon accepted the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford, which position he now holds. In theology he is considered as belonging to the High Church School, of which Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, may be considered the type. He is more recently known for the position he took in the last General Convention, in advocating the approval of the consecration of Bishop WITMER, of Georgia, and in opposing the proposition to incorporate in the Thanksgiving services of the Convention the destruction of slavery and the suppression of the rebellion as proper subjects for thanks to God. It is a fact that cannot be disguised, that his course on those occasions has created a very deep-seated dissatisfaction among a large portion of the clergy and laity of the new Diocese, and without expressing an opinion on the merits of the question, we feel that it is entirely proper for us to say that it becomes a very serious question for the Convention, and for the friends of Dr. KERFOOT especially, to determine whether it would injure or advance the cause of the Church to force an obnoxious person upon the new Diocese as Bishop, and whether it would tend to divide or unite the people.

Dr. HOWE is a gentleman well and favorably known to many of our readers. He is rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, and was the principal opponent of Bishop STEVENS for the Assistant Bishopric of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, after the death of the lamented Bishop BOWMAN. After several ballots had been taken, and when he lacked but a few votes of being elected, he withdrew his name and insured the success of his competitor. He was elected Missionary Bishop of Nevada and parts adjacent.

Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of New York, are both graduated with distinction at West Point, and served in the army for several years, after which he successively studied law and divinity. He has been in the ministry for more than twenty-five years. In theology he is a High Churchman, and a preacher of fine ability. In the late General Convention he was an earnest advocate of Mr. BINNEY'S resolutions.

Drs. KERFOOT, HOWE, LITTLEJOHN, and VINTON are over fifty years of age—perhaps near sixty—but they are all of unusual vigor for their years. Messrs. SMITH and MORRIS are about forty.

We have been thus careful to give all the information we can gather upon this interesting and important subject, because it not only concerns the interest of the Church, but also of that portion of the State embraced in the new Diocese which contributed so munificently towards the redemption of the country from the sin of slavery and rebellion. The Episcopal Church, in this section of the State at least, has always been intensely loyal, and we claim to have an interest in its future growth and prosperity. We have discharged a duty which we felt upon us in thus presenting these facts, without prejudice or partiality as to men, and we hope that our effort may be useful towards the direction of the proceedings of the Convention in such a way as to redound to the good of the Church, and to the keeping constantly in view the unswerving loyalty of its worshippers.

—It is understood that, at the general request of the clergy, Bishop STEVENS will be present at the opening services of the Convention, and will preach the Convention Sermon, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning. This circumstance, as well as the novelty and importance of the occasion, will doubtless cause a large attendance on the part of our Episcopal friends.

STANDING TOGETHER.

It is rumored that the Southern members elect to Congress, those who can and those who cannot take the oath, have agreed to stand together, so that if all are not admitted none will take seats. If the South has not had this sort of foolishness taken out of them, they will have to wait till it dies out; till they can come in proper spirit and purpose. We presume that, while there will be no disposition to be unreasonable or resentful, there will be no difficulty in or out of Congress in agreeing on this. Neither the President nor the North has gone so far as to authorize the expectation by any Southern man that a single shade of principle will be relinquished to secure the early reconstruction of the Union. Forms amount to but little—substance everything; and it is this that the present plan contemplates. This has been declared from the beginning,—it is the idea that has animated the President to pursue his policy thus far, in the belief that the Southern people would promptly accept all the conditions that surround them." Although the indications are not favorable, it is quite too soon to determine that this end will not yet be reached, and more speedily and satisfactorily by the President's plan than any other.

NORTH CAROLINA WRONG.

The defeat of HOLDEN by WORTH for Governor of North Carolina, which, although not entirely certain, appears to be altogether probable, is not a favorable indication. The election of WORTH cannot fail to exert an unfavorable influence and postpone the day when that State will resume her place in full fellowship in the Union. WORTH was the late State Treasurer, and is understood to be for paying the rebel debt. While professing Unionism, it is not a sort that can be trusted. It is not positively known that he has been elected. If he has been, we presume that, as in Mississippi and South Carolina, the Provisional System will be continued for some time.

THE EXODUS FROM COUNTRY TO CITY.

It would seem as though large numbers of people had become possessed with the notion that life in the country is little better than Egyptian bondage and that the land of Canaan is located within the lamp and watch limits of cities. Those who cannot get to cities, crowd into towns, boroughs, villages, hamlets. They seem to have become afraid or weary of being alone, and sacrifice much of comfort for the sake of indulging this new and exaggerated tendency to gregariousness. Hence our houses are all taken up, our boarding places are filled to repletion, our streets are crowded with passengers.

We have a theory to account for this concourse of people in the cities. Besides the attractions supposed to be presented in the greater facility for making money, which have their influence on most persons; there is a habit formed by many in the army which is not favorable to the retired and comparatively solitary way of living in the country. By three or four years' familiarity with the excitement of soldier life, by living in close contiguity with companions, a fondness for society is contracted which cannot be indulged in rural life and in the pursuits of agricultural industry. These appear dull and tedious. Hence this extraordinary influx into cities and towns.

The phenomenon cannot be seriously considered without producing some apprehension for the consequences. The amount of employment in cities is limited, and the demand may be readily supplied. An excess of supply must reduce the wages of labor, while the expense of labor is increased by the number of persons in cities, whether they are profitably employed or not. Supernumerary laborers, therefore, in the various departments, will have to seek other places for employment, and many will, no doubt, have the wisdom to turn their faces to the country for the purpose. There is no better position for independence, enjoyment, quiet of mind, and good morals; none better for raising industrious and intelligent and upright families, than that of an American farmer. And with energy, diligence, patience, and frugality, any young man of sound frame may become the possessor and cultivator of American soil, in circumstances favorable to his interest and conducive to the welfare of himself and his family. We advise young men, therefore, instead of seeking dependent and uncertain employment in cities as clerks, apprentices, railroad employees, to spread themselves over the wide domain, and make agricultural homes for themselves, as the surest way to independence.

TAPPING THE EARTH.

Could we, in imagination, endow with the attributes of rational life the simple apparatus of the derrick and drill, what character, motives and impulses should we ascribe to them, when we see them persistently tapping the earth and penetrating its deep recesses? Would it be curiosity, prying into the secrets that have been hidden since the creation, or have been covered by the great convulsions of our terrestrial globe? Or would it be covetousness coming from the surface transformed into a subterranean demon, with a benolence, animating industry by hope and rewarding with the fruits of the toil, and contributing the vast and varied products of earth's inner deeps to beautify, improve and enlighten the world? But it may be all of these conjoined that set up the derrick and suspend the drill, for tapping the earth and giving a way of egress for its hidden wealth.

As we have a sort of respect for the locomotive as a thing of power, so have we for the derrick and drill, for their contributions to science, and to the convenience, comfort and wealth of men. We would like to see them in operation, under observant managers, in every township, with accurate record of what they pass through. "The woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree" is guided by scent or instinct to the lodging place of the worm it feeds on. We must by experiment interrogate the earth about her secret stores of valuable metals and other minerals. Coal, brine, oil, gold may be discovered by the process. It is unworthy of man's reason and power to be ignorant of what is within a hundred yards of his feet. The derrick and drill has brought up streams of fine water in the city of Chicago. Artesian wells might perhaps be made by the same apparatus at intervals over the western plains, to facilitate travel to the Pacific. Without being very fond of human bores or borers, we say success to the derrick and drill.

PERSONAL.

—The names of the Chiefs representing the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians now in Washington are Mameeno-ka-ke-ka (Bear), Ho-pe-a-ta-ka-to (Wolf), Na-ma-ke-na-ha, Sa-ke-kam-ke-Dolecat, Nee-ka-ka-ho-nashwa (Grey Eagle), and Me-ke Runa.

—It is urged that Queen Victoria will make Earl Granville head of the ministry, as the late Prince Albert was his friend. *His* predilection will go very far in determining *her* action.

—The long-expected balloon bridal came off, or went up, at New York on Tuesday, according to the programme. An immense assemblage were present. The parties married were Professor John T. Bovinton, of Syracuse, and Miss Mary West Jenkins, of St. Louis. Rev. F. De Witt Talmadge, of Philadelphia, performed the ceremony, after which the happy pair, accompanied by a select bridal party, started up with the rapidity of a bird in search of the honeymoon among the celestial regions.

—Miss Sarah Skinner, of Guernsey county, Ohio, has received the reward of $500 offered by Governor Brough for the arrest of the murderers of Assistant Provost Marshal Cook.

—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax is to lecture at Wheeling, next Wednesday evening.

—Mr. M Brindle, late Superintendent of the Union Railway Association, Indianapolis, was made the recipient of a very handsome gold-headed cane last Monday, at the hands of the employees at the Union Depot in that city.

—Mr. Williams, a graduate of the Rochester, New York, University in 1860, has been engaged as a missionary to the rebel army during the war, and now resides in Mobile.

—William Lloyd Garrison, who is to lecture at Cleveland, soon, is made the subject of a bitter attack in the *Plaindealer*, for the views he expressed in former years on the slavery question. The *Plaindealer* objects to his being invited to. The *Herald* of Tuesday says:

—Mrs. Merrill, of Clyde, Wayne county, New York, and an elderly lady, was injured severely at the railroad depot in Cleveland on Wednesday morning.

—The Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Bishop elect of Nebraska and Dacotah, is to be consecrated at Chicago next Wednesday.

—John X Davidson and H. H. Hall have bought out the St. Paul, Minnesota, *Pioneer*, the Democrat paper there, and it will appear hereafter as an independent Republican sheet. The late proprietors have taken to making gas. The Democrats object somewhat to this procedure, but there is no help for them now, as the deed is done.

—Mr. Lenox, a gentleman belonging to New York, has been remarkably fortunate. Some fifteen years ago, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the gentleman named accepted a large lot of unimproved property in the upper part of Gotham, in consideration of a debt amounting to the sum of $125,000, and which the land was valued at that amount, and the debt was compromised for it. Since that time Central Park and city railroads have contributed to improve the property, and it is now worth three millions of dollars. The lucky possessor is not niggardly, but generous with his money to worthy objects are lavish. He is a Christian man, whose talents have certainly been largely augmented.

—George P. Boltin, son of Hon. Samuel Boltin, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ohio, shot himself last Tuesday evening. The act was accidental.

—A young grocery merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, eloped from that city, leaving creditors to lament the loss of $40,000.

—The Chicago *Republican* was, on Wednesday evening, serenaded by the German Republicans, and Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor-in-chief, was called out to speak, when he delivered an oration in German, which was received with three hearty cheers for the speaker.

—The grave of General Jackson is covered by a slab of common sandstone, on which, at the General's own request, nothing is written but the following inscription including inscriptions made by himself:

"General Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767. Died June 8, 1845."

His wife's grave is covered by a similar slab, on which the following inscription, which has so long and so deservedly been heralded, covered the guilde says, by Gen. Jackson personally. You can see the curious, pilgrims, serve lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 23d September, 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and was a ready, kind friend to the poor by the most liberal and unpretending method; to the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example to the wretched a comforter, to the prosperity an ornament; her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her God for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle, and yet so virtuous, a slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in returning thanks for the use of the Police Telegraph operators on election night, says: "Next year we hope to be again indebted to these gentlemen, with the understanding that they shall furnish news a little more agreeable to Democratic ears than the returns of Tuesday night."

The School Controllers of Philadelphia ask Councils for $1,027,483 for educational purposes for 1866.

The local telegraph of Philadelphia is being extended to facilitate the operations of the Board of Health.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has recently purchased three Protestant churches.

The assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia this year is set down at $170,000,112.

An agent of the American Union Commission in Georgia says the white children are without the privileges of schools. They number six hundred. The poor whites suffer much for want of food. Of Atlanta, he says: There is great suffering in prospect for many citizens unless help comes from some quarter. There are five hundred children there without any school privileges.

On the first of January next the Indianapolis *Journal*, now in its forty-second year, will issue its daily form.

The Ohio State *Journal* (Columbus) challenges the city council to indicate sufficient courage to clean that city.

Nine hundred and six emigrants passed through Columbus, Ohio, during the week ending November 4. Of these 422 were for Missouri, 200 for Ohio, 85 for Illinois, 41 for Kentucky and 26 for Indiana.

The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Indiana, met at Indianapolis, on Tuesday. The Order was reported as being in a flourishing condition throughout the State.

Robberies are becoming very numerous in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

A new school Presbyterian Church has been organized at Toledo, Ohio. It begins with fifty members.

Experienced burglars are complained of in various of the principal towns in Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Nasby says: "the utter and abject state uv coalfood into which the dimocracy find themselves, North and South, makes a day uv fastin appropriate."

Hunting in Michigan appears to be renunciative. At Grand Rapids, a hunter brought in seven fine deer, two bucks and five does in one day last week, as the result of one week's shooting. The bucks weighed 200 pounds each, and the whole lot was sold for $9 per hundred.

The Cook county, Ill., Sunday School Teachers' Convention was held at Chicago, on Tuesday evening and Wednesday.

MEXICAN PEONAGE.—The Indians of Mexico are in a state of bondage little better than that of African slavery, as it has been at the South. The country is divided into large estates, generally containing hundreds of leagues of land. The aristocratic owners have no sympathy for the laborers living on their estates, who have to work very hard for very small pay. For the labor of a day of not less than fourteen hours they are paid about twenty-five cents, upon this they must support their families, after paying a large part to the priests, who have great influence over them. When the Indian marries he has to pay a priest twenty dollars—when a child is baptized the priest must be paid five or ten dollars. He is almost always in debt to the purser of the estate for articles of necessity for which he pays double prices. He wants being great he has to pay extortionate prices. They are subject to punishment by flogging or imprisonment, on slight pretences, sentence being imposed by the alcalde, who is always the tool of the owner of the estate. The result of this system is that the Indians become lazy, hypocritical, and false, and their employers, proud, intolerant and cruel.

REV. DR. BACON has lately been to Richmond. On his way back, he called on President Johnson, and told him, among other things, that he found 250 white children attending the laboratory school at Richmond, as poor and ignorant as the blacks, and equally needing aid from the North. Whereupon this President quietly remarked, "I am very glad to find that anybody knows that there are white folks at the South." Now that the fact is discovered, it may be well to call attention to the condemnation of the millions of ignorant poor whites in the South is just as important as the education of freed negroes.—*Springfield Republican.*

There is good in Nazareth. Vallandigham has quit politics and took to lecturing on religion, delivering his first essay last evening in Dayton, Ohio, on "The Basis as a Literary Book." He is like those French damsels of the old régime, who studied the Scriptures for information, and thereby became learned in the Bible.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Familiar Talks and Suggestions With the View of Finding a Remedy.

As combustion depends on the *weight* of oxygen which is taken up in the passage, and as we have seen from a previously mentioned experiment, that the quantity of air may even be injurious to the combustion in the furnace, if *improperly* introduced, we must give to this point a few moments consideration. Let us answer a few questions. How much air does a ton of bituminous coal require for its perfect combustion—combustion *without smoke?* By the process of gas companies we learn that from a ton of bituminous coal about 10,000 cubic feet of gas are produced. To burn this we require not less than 100,000 cubic feet of air. Taking, further, bituminous coal to contain eighty per cent. of carbon, and every six pounds of carbon requiring sixteen pounds of oxygen, and as nine hundred cubic feet of air contain sixteen pounds of oxygen, and calculating a ton to contain sixteen hundred pounds of carbon, we find that as 6:96::2,1600:230,000, we require 230,000 cubic feet of air to burn the coke of a ton of bituminous coal. Adding the 100,000 cubic feet of air necessary for the combustion of the gas, we find that to burn one ton of bituminous coal without smoke, at least 330,000 cubic feet of air are absolutely required.

We now put the question: How shall this vast quantity of air be introduced into the furnace in order to produce perfect combustion and to avoid the nuisance of smoke? We come here to one of the most important points at issue, and the least understood in practice—for, if it were, we would not be troubled by the enormous production of smoke.

The following report to the Directors of an English Steam Packet Co., mentioned in C. W. Williams's "combustion of Coal," and one based on a most thorough practical test, gives us a partial but practical answer to the above put question.

1. That, in the combustion of coals, a large quantity of gaseous and inflammable material is given out, which, in furnaces of the ordinary construction, is, in a great measure, lost for heating purposes, and gives rise to the great body of smoke which, in our manufacturing towns, produces much inconvenience.

2. That the proportions which the gaseous and volatile portion of the fuel bears to that which is fixed and capable of complete combustion on a common grate, may be considered as one-fourth, in the case of ordinary coal.

3. That in order for the combustion of this gaseous combustible material to be carried on, with advantage, he introduced either through the interstices of the fire bars, or the door by opening it. For the former case, the air is deprived of its oxygen by passing through the solid fuel, and then only helps to carry off the combustible gases before they can be burned; and in the latter case, the air which is admitted to go to the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Regulates and tones the Stomach.

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Cures Fever and Ague—Every one afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates, but builds up flesh, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is an invaluable friend to any one who is weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street.

North Carolina Tar on hand at low rates. nov7

FOR RENT—

A ROOM OR PART OF A ROOM

To one or two Students. Inquire at No. 30 Third street. nov8-3t

OPENING OF ALL THE NEWEST styles of

Bonnets, Hats, Turbans,

And everything new in the Millinery line, at

MRS. M. KITCHIN'S,

nov10-3t 100 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Engine Builders Machinists & Founders,

Morton street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

N. B. HATCH, President.
WM. M. STERRETT, Superintendent of Foundry
THOS. McCOY, Master Moulder.
H. B. HATCH, General Superintendent.
nov10-3m

NAIL MACHINES.—WE ARE prepared to furnish

NAIL MACHINES

Of the Latest Improved Construction.

Our Patterns were purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry, where made by that well known Practical Nailer, Mr. THOS. ERNEST, who superintends all the Machines constructed by us. We are prepared to furnish with dispatch. Samples of Machines generally on hand. Also,

CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS,

Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers Squeezes, Pinches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,

nov10-2m Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BE IT ENACTED INTO AN ORDINANCE by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted into an ordinance by the authority of the same:

SEC. 1. That the Allegheny Gas Company shall have full power, and the same is hereby given to the said Company to project and lay their main pipes and branches through the streets and alleys of the said Borough, from time to time as the same shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. That the said Company shall, at their own proper costs and charges, repair and put the ground in order, as before they dig up or made excavation on the same, the streets and alleys of said Borough by them used, and enjoined the said repairs to be made by the said Company as soon as practical after the dig ging and excavations shall by them have been made, and to be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Borough Street Commissioner.

SEC. 3. That the said company in consideration of the privilege accorded them, shall furnish and allow to the Borough of Manchester, gas for the public purposes of every kind, at the same rates and charges as they furnish the same from time to time to the city of Allegheny, and to the citizens of said Borough on the same terms, upon which gas is supplied to the citizens of Allegheny city from time to time.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 7th day of November, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. nov9-3t

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families or individuals, wanting their

LAUNDRY WORK

executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Hall & Co.'s office, 24 Market street, Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, Stevens & Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and Federal streets, Allegheny; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Irwin's Drug Store, corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate. JAMES T. CLARK,
Captain and A. Q. M.

G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

nov7-3m

OPENING.—AT

C. BEGGS'S.

On the 11th inst., a fine assortment of Pattern Bonnets and Hats, Feathers, Flowers Ribbons, &c. Also, handsome styles of Velvet, Velvet Cloths and Sacques, at

124 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny city, Pa.

nov7-6t

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE,

with six rooms, three acres of land, good outbuilding, and barn, within two hundred yards of the city. Possession given immediately. Inquire at

nov7-6t 153 LIBERTY STREET.

LOST—

AN ENDORSED NOTE,

signed by the subscriber, for $1,380, dated November 1, 1865, payable in four months. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Note, as payment has been stopped.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—HELP

WANTED.—A good practical Tinner, who has a full set of Tools, and can bring good recommendations, wanted to take charge and do the work of a Shop in Pittsale City. Apply by letter to DITHRIDGE, LEVARE & CO., Pittsale City, or in person at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov4

WANTED—Six Young Ladies and gentlemen for a Concert Troupe about starting to travel. Must be able to read music. Address, stating terms expected, and where interview can be had, Box 15 Commercial office. nov3-3t

WANTED.—Four Girls for doing Kitchen and Pantry work. Good wages given at Eastern Exchange Hotel, Rear Liberty. J. S. McPHERSON. nov3-3t

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man—a good Penman—as Entry Clerk or Assistant Book Keeper. Address "VOLUNTEER," Commercial office.

WANTED An Able and Industri- ous man, with a good practical education, competent as a book keeper, assistant book-keeper, or entry clerk or any kind, wants employment. Satisfactory reference given. Address T. F. Postoffice box 104.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED.—By a couple of young men, a comfortably furnished ROOM and BOARD, without boarders. Address EVANS & HAYDEN, St. Nicholas Hotel. nov14

WANTED—TIMBER.

WANTED.—5,000 feet of seasoned curled Maple Plank, two inches thick, and twelve to sixteen feet long, suitable for gun stocks. Apply to JAMES HOWDEN, 135 Wood street. nov14

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A good house for a small family. Allegheny preferred. Address Box Co., Commercial office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED An experienced Can- vasser for a first class and long known Life Insurance company. The highest inducements offered! Address Box 619 P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa. nov14-1

WANTED.—A Sure Fortune.—The advertiser, a Chemist of twenty-five years experience, both in Europe and America, wishing to retire from the profession, will send to any person who will remit him $1 (one dollar) any information (costing many or woman, with little or no capital, with which they can, the first day, not only earn an excellent living, but in a very short time realize a moderate fortune. Address, with two stamps for return postage, C. HEUBERGER, D. Chemist, Box 480, Philadelphia Postoffice. nov6-2w

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—$10 to $50 a Day Men to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to given a call. Parties going South or West will make it to call on the trade. Address, with stamp, for circular, JOHN F. DELL & CO., 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov6

WANTED.—Great chance for agents—What the GREAT REBELLION WAR AND ARD HISTORY OF OUR WAR, complete in one large volume, containing 1,000 pages, 8vo., illustrated with over 100 fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival in it, being the only one containing a full and authentic history of the war. It contains rousing matter equal to three ordinary volumes, and will be sold at less than one-fourth the price. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oct14-6m

WANTED.—Now ready. Dr. Hol- land's "Life of Lincoln." Splendid steel portrait of the Civil War, and Nasby Papers. Agents wanted. Address J. B. HOLLAND & CO., 124 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov6-4t

WANTED.—To give away in order to introduce our new and valuable work. Sells at sight. Address, with stamp, for particulars, A. GONDER, box 2054, Cincinnati, Ohio. nov9-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—

A Three Story Brick House,

No. 41 Colwell street, containing eight rooms and bath; water and gas in house, and provided with all the modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. Apply to or at No. 39 Colwell street. nov11

FOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT— 21 feet front by 120 feet deep, house containing two rooms and kitchen; cistern, coal house, &c. The lot well set with fruit, now factory and brick yard adjoining; order dated 1865. Also, all outbuildings on Rutherford street and Nail river road, within fifteen minutes walk of the Forges. Apply to ELIZABETH E. OWEN, Louisville, Ky., widow of the late John J. Owen. For particulars apply on the premises. nov11-3t

VALUABLE COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

200 000 acres of improved and unimproved Cotton lands in Southern Georgia, will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms very liberal. The lands were selected previous to the war, with the view of settling a large number of negroes, and all information respecting quality, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, now living on the lands. nov11 cm No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUMBER.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the Custom House for the sales of the FRAME BUILDINGS erected by the United states Government on the Allegheny Arsenal Reservation, and the buildings to be removed at purchasers expense. Terms cash.

GEO. H. TAYLOR,
O. PHILLIPS,
Committee of Sanitary Commission.

nov11-6t

FOR SALE—

5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Inquire at

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,

nov11-tf Washington street.

NEW LARD.

100 tierces prime Lard, suitable for retailers.

Also,

120 000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders,
30 000 " Sides, bright and dry, just out of the smoke house.

100 boxes Star Candles, 6's,
20 " Candles, 8's.

In store and for sale by

F. SKILLEN & CO.,
corner Wayne and Penn streets.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of members, old and new, of the

Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,

Will, by request of many old members, be held in the Hall, on the third story of Masonic Temple, on EVENING, November 12th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking active measures to increase the public interest in the welfare of the Association.

There will be a business meeting of the members and persons of sedentary habits generally, is earnestly directed to this notice, and all are invited to attend, and contribute to make the meeting a success.

FLORANCE C. BIGGERT,
President.

nov7-3t

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S WEEK- LY REGISTER OF NEW BOOKS.

Frost and Fire—Natural engines, tool marks and Clogs, with sketches taken at home and abroad. By a Traveler. 2 vols., 8 vo. illustrated. $15 00

Alger's Poetry of the Orient..... 1 75
Life Pictures from the Lives of the Present Day. By Thomas Guthrie, D. D. 2 00
Voices of the Dead in Literature. By Rev. John Bell. 1 25
Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln. By Frank Crosby. 2 00
Little Foxes. By Timothy Dimple. 1 75
The Works of Edmund Burke. New revised edition, in 8 vols. 5 00
McCosh's Typical Forms: new edition. 2 50
McCosh's Intuitions of Mind: new edition. 3 00
McCosh's Intuitions of Mind: new edition. 3 00
By Land and Sea: second series. 1 50
The Fortune Makers. 1 75
Good Words, edited by Norman McLeod, for 1865. ..... 3 75

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Old Distillery..$1 25 Hole in the Pocket..$1 25
The Spiritual Minstrel..... 1 25 Life about Us..... 1 25
Bible Blessings..... 1 25 Arthur Merton..... 1 25
Arthur Merton..... 1 25 The Old Barracks..... 1 25
The Old Barracks..... 1 25 Ellen Linn, a Tale of Canada..... 1 25
The Artist's Son..... 1 15 Lucy Randolph..... 1 25
Tales of the Forge..... 1 15 Ella Stanley..... 1 25
Forty Acres..... 1 15 Jolly and Lazy..... 90
Tales from Life..... 1 15 Ella Rose..... 90
Bobbin the Runner..... 50 Exiles in Babylon..... 90
The Collier Boy..... 60 Bob Saybrook..... 65
Take Care..... 1 50 Biff Simpson..... 60
Lessons in Flying..... 40 Children and Jesus..... 50
Jo Pearl's Wonders..... 1 25 Poor Wesaw's Fan..... 50
Young Apprentice..... 1 25 Ily..... 60

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
nov11 BOOKSELLERS, 93 Wood street.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT GUNBOATS,

STEAM TRANSPORTS, BARGES, &c.,

AT

Chattanooga, Tenn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 4th, 1865.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Chattanooga, Tenn., the following named Gunboats, Steam Transports, Barges, &c., now lying at the Docks:

Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Grant, registered tonnage, 1,000 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Burnside, registered tonnage, 200 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, —— tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Renenaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-w

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

Reviewing Five Years Pastoral Labor in Second U. P. Congregation, Allegheny.

BY JOHN B. CLARK, D. D.

PSALM 77:10. "But I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High."

Much of the future may be read in the light of the past. On the basis of what has been, the human mind often calculates what will be; and as the history of Divine Providence in one century generally repeats itself in another, there is often an amazing accuracy in the conclusions reached concerning the future. But a consideration of the past is more beneficial in its influence upon our present experience than upon our coming development. Indeed, sometimes, did not the soul glance backward, it would sink under the burden of its sorrows. For example, when the arrow of conviction enters it and the pangs of spiritual death agonize it, nothing can relieve the unutterable distress, but a glance backward to the cross of calvary, and the assurance there shedding his blood for the salvation of sinners. Or when the believer, after seasons of precious fellowship with God, is like the spouse, brought under the bildings of His face, there is nothing better calculated to revive the desponding soul than a retrospect of the gracious dealings in the past. In the 121 Psalm we find David attempting to rouse his soul from the depth of despair by calling to mind the places where the right hand of the Most High had lifted him up. Said he, "O my God, my soul is cast down within me, therefore will I remember Thee from the land of Jordan, of Hermonites, and from the hill Mizar." In like manner, Asaph, the writer of this Psalm, experienced a fearful struggle with unbelief. Distrust entered his soul, and for a time his spirit was broken. But as he remembered the years of God's gracious dispensation to him, as he thought upon the great and glorious works performed by the Lord when his people were environed with perils, he obtained the victory. Distrust and sorrow were vanquished.

This faith is a hand which reaches backward as well as forward. And confiding in the wisdom of Providence, it revives in the despondent heart a consciousness that all changes in the conditions of men in this world are from the hand of Him whose wisdom is infinite—whose ways are past finding out. And if what the faith of Asaph realized from the remembrance of the past, did so much animate his drooping spirits, how much more should christian people now be encouraged in their conflicts with unbelief and trials! We live after the incarnation and death of One whom he only saw through a glass darkly. We live in an age of greater light and privilege—when, for our encouragement, we may look back on many more achievements of God's mighty hand, than reanimated the waning faith of patriarchs and prophets.

I know that a serious contemplation of the present moral condition of the nations—a close examination of the spirituality of the churches after the many days of chastisement, is calculated to fill the earnest believer with grief. As he beholds Catholicism and infidelity unleavened in every land; as he sees thousands of the educated youth of the church standing in the front rank of scorners and the Godless; as he looks upon the host of those who, in the deep mire of sin, defiance of law in civilized countries, and remorseless bondage in heathen lands, he is tempted to think there is no hope of reformation. And to the human eye there is the prospect of a radical change. But faith in Him who bid his apostles go and preach the gospel to every creature, bids us look forward to the universal dominion of the church. It bids us look to the day of Pentecost, to the time of Paul when a few illiterate disciples brought whole nations under the power of the gospel. It bids us remember what the right hand of the Most High has accomplished in Europe and America—to review His works of justice and mercy—of power and wisdom—of grace and love, as seen in these lands. They are but earnests of what is to come. They are the first fruits of a world's harvest. He who cannot lie has promised to make the coming years of His right hand more glorious than any in the past. Those more glorious attributes displayed in the cause of His church hitherto are still pledged for the fulfilment of every gospel promise. And while looking backward and forward, confidently exclaims, "All ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

Now the sanctuary is the best place to realize this important truth. The sovereignty of faith over the fears and unbelief of man's heart may show itself elsewhere. But generally its conceptions are grander—its actions stronger, and its imagination clearer and more inspiring than in private. At all events such was the experience of the Psalmist on many occasions. He felt that God's way of saving mercy and power was palpable there. There he saw, what must constitute an everlasting consolation of Zion, that nothing is able to stand before Jehovah the God of Israel. Though His power may seem to lie dormant for a time, yet in the past, He will move abundantly—yea, it is for the relief of His suffering church—for the redemption of the world.

In *this* sanctuary, has He not revealed His right arm to many of you? When you were in concerned and sinking in the deep mire of sin, did He not in mercy raise you up and plant your feet on the rock of ages? Or when for the first you turned aside to vanity, forgot the many nuptial vows made at conversion, did you not feel His right hand drawing you back to the faith of duty? I tell you that all the years of a christian's life on earth, are years of the right hand of the Most High. As it is a spiritual power that recovers Him from a state of nature, but divine, so it is the same agency that keeps him from falling and presents him at last before the throne of Heaven. Ye are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. The christian is like Israel of old both before and after deliverance. As no power but God's could have rescued them from Egyptian bondage or led them through the sea and wilderness, and kept their enemies from casting them out of the promised land, so no arm but God's can deliver from the danger from the bondage of Satan and lead him safely to the assured possession forever, or life and peace.

We are prone to look upon the wonders which He wrought for Israel, as, perhaps, the most signal achievements of His right arm ever witnessed in the world. And this, to a degree, is true. On a prior work of His power, when He arched the earth with the rainbow of peace, are generally supposed to have been the highest displays of God like power since the creation. And truly these were years of mighty deeds. During the forty years of Israel's pilgrimage to the promised land, the right hand of the Most High performed a continual miracle. But in all the wonders wrought for the bodies and souls of men, as manifested in the history of Christ, Moses, we have a display of the glory of that right hand, which exceedeth all others. In the many miracles which were wrought in the scenes of His death, when the earth trembled and the heavens grew black; when the graves were opened, and, finally, when He Himself burst the bars of death, triumphing over the grave, we have an amazing picture of the strength that is in God's right hand, if the sweet Psalmists, as he contemplated the triumphs of Israel, was constrained to say, "Who is so great a God as our God, may not christians of this age, as they consider the redemption work of christ, exclaim, "Who is like unto thee, O Lord, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, a God doing wonders!"

When on the first Sabbath of September, 1859, I rendered this pulpit to the first time as your pastor, the future seemed full of doubt and uncertainty. I sought for guidance from Him who horne you prosperously by His right arm, yet a season of unfortunate agitation had come. A dark shadow seemed to rest upon your future. Many were inclined to sever their connection with the congregation. Some did leave, but in leaving to walk in many more with us. This unrest of religion, as is ever the case in times of strife, suffered hurt. No wonder then that one who was a comparative stranger, should, under these circumstances, be filled with apprehensions about the future. And hence he was led to preach his first sermon from these words: "By whom shall Jacob arise, for he is small?" The demand for caution, prayer and wisdom was imperative. And all success depended upon the blessing of the Most High. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." And Paul may plant, an Apollos water, but it is God who giveth the increase.

And now, at the close of five years, the most momentous in the history of America, we are in the enjoyment of outward prosperity, and may I not add, of God's blessing. Storms have often taken the place of storms. We seem to dwell together as brethren in unity. Though we must deplore the carelessness and formality of some, the entire desertion of others from the house of God, and the want of proper christian activity in all, yet they have been years of the right hand of the Most High—years in which He has taken some of our number to heaven, in which He has added to the church on earth, has moved others to higher degrees of grace and holiness. Almost fourteen hundred members have been received by your pastor in the army, as Colonel of the 139th and 140th regiments Pennsylvania regiments. Though the absence of a pastor for so long a period is a sacrifice which would be unpleasant to most congregations, your christian patriotism prompted you to bear it cheerfully; and, as we shall afterwards see, you have made for yourselves a record of patriotism during the war for which all loyal men will praise you.

During these five years I have preached two hundred and eighty-six sermons. In each church, I have spoken on many passages of scripture, and expained the Epistle to Titus, and the first chapter of James, in the former, and Genesis in the Bible class I have expounded the Books of Genesis, Deuteronomy, Judges, First and Second samuel, and First and Second Kings. The class has been generally large, and from time to time many of the members have united in a public profession of religion. But all have not done so, as we hoped. Some seem now to be drifting under the influence of years. They do not rush to the rescue of a perishing world as our noble countrymen rushed to the defence of an imperiled nation. Instead of hear your young friends, God is calling you every day to put on the whole christian armor and fight the good fight of faith. And I will now tell you I pray you, powerless upon your heart, put on one without delay, and with the shield of faith, upon the Cross of Calvary, swear by Him that liveth forever, "this God shall be my God; He shall be my guide even unto death."

There have been one hundred and sixty-three members received on profession of their faith, and one hundred and forty-five by certificate from other congregations, making a total of three hundred and thirty-five. During the same period thirty-five members have died, one hundred and eight have removed, nine adults and two hundred and one infants have been baptized, fifty-nine dresses have been made at one hundred and forty-nine funerals, and ninety-seven marriages have been solemnized. Nineteen hundred and one hundred and twenty-six dollars have been contributed for the support of ordinances at home, and two hundred and fifty-two dollars for the support of the gospel in foreign lands. The present strength of the congregation is six hundred and nine members. If pastor and people do and work as did the primitive christians, this number might soon be swelled to one thousand. We seem to fear crowding. We are not sufficiently social. We have not our churches filled to overflowing. We do not keep our selfishness outside of God's house. Remembering the great value of each soul, and the importance of its salvation; not considering that sanctuary accommodations are nowhere proportionate to the population, and that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God, christians ought to reach out the hand of welcome to every stranger who may desire to hear. When the spirit of God is brooding over a man's heart, he will not care if he is crowded with attentive listeners in the house of God. To many in our fashionable churches, and to men who erect splendid mansions; they want twice as much room as they can occupy. But the sacred believer, who feels a deep sympathy for the lost, will, for a time, sit anywhere, in order that he is ungodly neighbor may hear the glad tidings of salvation. It has not been the pleasure of God to send us a special revival. There has been no great or general awakening among us, and yet the attendance has been large and the additions to the membership encouraging. In the prayer meeting there has been a decided increase of numbers. And yet my soul grieves to think on the number who are not there. Why can you not spend one hour with God in the prayer meeting on Wednesday evening? It is like a withered bough, and which has been drawn quite as near to God in holy fellowship on those days when the great congregation assembles in the sanctuary. It is a good sign of a man when he is regularly at prayer meetings. It is a sign that he cultivates a living piety or is desirous to become pure in heart. But it is a bad sign of a professor, either young or old, to find him in the evening of any day commending the streets or spirting away the hours of leisure.

Of the Sabbath school I may say, that while its numbers have been well sustained, yet, in point of earnest interest and christian effort, it has fallen far short of my desires. It is from the character of the instruction given to children to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the scriptures to enable them to form correct views of religious truth, and to understand the way of salvation. Every child should be taught that he is a sinner, and that he must be born again. Every child should be taught that he is a sinner, and that he must be born again. Every child should be taught that he is a sinner, and that he must be born again

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of the City Councils.

A special meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Brown, Coffin, Cowsin, Herdman, McClintock, McCoffin, Cowsin, Herdman, McClintock, McLaughlin, McMillan, Negley, Nunmine, Phillaughlin, McMillan, Negley, Nunmine, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, and President McAuley.

On motion, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of the City Controller, and presented a communication from that officer, stating forth the deficit in the appropriations, together with the following recommendations:

Resolved, That the boundary line between the Third and Sixth wards be the centre of Allegheny street to Smithfield street, down the centre of Wylie street to Chatham street, down the centre of Chatham street to Pennsylvania avenue.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. McLaughlin presented an ordinance providing for the change of boundary lines as indicated in the resolution. The ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

The President presented a communication from the Directors of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, requesting permission to lay a railroad track across Washington street, parallel with the present track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and south of it, into the Grant street lot of said company. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. McMillan presented a report from the Street Committee, recommending that payment of sundry bills, which was read and accepted.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.—In the case of the Hills and Carey, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict as follows: Owen Hill, indicted for open lewdness, not guilty; prosecutrix, Mary Carey, to pay the costs. Owen Hill, indicted for assault and battery, not guilty; prosecutrix, Mary Carey, to pay the costs. Owen Hill, indicted for malicious mischief, not guilty; prosecutrix, Mary Carey, to pay the costs. John and Mary Carey, indicted for assault and battery, Owen Hill, prosecutrix, guilty; fine, Mary Carey, indicted for assault and battery, Jane Hill prosecutrix, guilty. Sentence deferred.

A jury was sworn to try the following cases: Patrick McCauly and William Oliver, for an aggravated assault and battery on Henry Ann King the same parties for a like offence, Joseph King prosecutor; Mary King, for an assault and battery upon Barney Hartley, and Joseph Battery upon Barney Hartley, and Joseph King, for an assault and battery on Wm. Oliver. The jury found a verdict of guilty against Patrick McCauley and Joseph King, and acquitted the other parties.

J. M. Robitzer was fined fifty dollars and costs for selling liquor without license.

Alice Steade and John Hass were tried for larceny and acquitted.

Johnson was found guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling, and was fined $100 and costs in each case.

Maxwell Reiss was arraigned on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing nearly three hundred dollars from a returning soldier named Darling. Officer Williams of the Allegheny police, who arrested the defendant, testified that she acknowledged to him that she had taken the money, and dropped it upon Anderson street, where it was afterwards found. The prosecutor did not appear at the trial, but as a plain case was made out, the jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. John R. Large, Esq., the defendant's counsel, made a motion for a new trial. Judge Stowe reserved the decision and remanded the prisoner to jail.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Board of Principals.

A large number of the principals of the public schools met at the Fourth Ward School House, on Penn street, on Saturday, November 4th, for the purpose of forming an association to be called the "Board of Principals." Prof. Dickson was chosen President, Prof. M. Clymonds, Vice President, Prof. Tetzel, Secretary, and Prof. Burtt, Treasurer. The following rules were adopted for the government of the board:

1. The association shall be called the "Board of Principals of Public Schools of Pittsburgh."

2. The object of the board shall be to discuss such subjects and transact such business as they may deem important to the prosperity and efficiency of our common schools.

3. The professors in public high schools, and the principals of public graded schools shall be eligible to membership.

4. Candidates for membership must be proposed by a member, and receive the votes of three-fourths of the members present at a regular meeting.

5. The officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting in October. The vice president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute an executive committee to transact all such necessary business as may not be otherwise provided for by the board.

6. The board shall meet annually on the second Saturday of October, and such other times as may be determined by the president, or executive committee or by vote of the board.

7. The funds necessary to defray the expenses of the board shall be raised by a tax levied by vote equally on all members.

8. Six members shall constitute a quorum at a regularly called meeting.

After some general business the board adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock on Saturday, November 18th, at the same place.

La Travista.

Of the performance last evening, our commendation must be largely qualified. Perhaps it is in a good degree owing to the character of the music of this Opera, that the first acts appear to drag. There are few of those delicious harmonies that enrapture the senses in Martha or Trovatore. This fact is sufficient in itself to dull the spirit of the singer. For how can one rise to pathos if the theme be not elegant?

Besides this, there seemed to be a want of concord between the principals and the performers lagging behind to just that degree that creates confusion of sound. This was remedied in the later scenes.

When it is remembered that Signor Erani has sung in different *roles* for several nights successively, and in this climate too, it is hardly to be wondered at that his voice last evening did not ascend as clearly as in his masterly execution of Lionel on Tuesday evening. The last act, however, fully redeemed not only our favorite tenor, but the whole of the parts, together with the music itself.

Mme. Ghioni must be excepted from this last remark, her entire performance being good from first to last. Her action is not the least of her merits. In the last act she was indeed very fine. We think it but just to say that the troupe generally are good actors.

To-night—the last of the season—we are promised a splendid Opera, "Don Giovanni," with the whole strength of the company.

Letter from the Italian Artists.

The following highly commendatory letter has just been penned by the artistes of the Italian Opera Company, who have been giving us such feasts of music during this week:

"After much experience with the piano fortes of Messrs. Chickering & Sons' manufacture, we are fully convinced of their most excellent and unsurpassable qualities. They possess that depth, power and evenness of tone, joined with a sympathetic and singing quality, which supports perfectly and gives to human harmoniously with the human voice in singing. For our operatic performances we have found them perfectly adapted, and we recommend them most heartily to the public,

[Signed] "ANGLONA CHIONI,
" AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
" PAULINE CANISSA,
" AGOSTINO SUSINI,
" A. MAZZOLENI,
" ACHILLE ERRANI,
" G. MANCUSI,
" MO. FRANCESCO ROSA,
" M. STRAKOSCH.

The company have been provided, both at the theatre and at their rooms in the Monongahela House, with the Chickering pianos, from the warerooms of Mr. C. C. Mellor, the extensive piano dealer in this city, and the sole agent for the Messrs. Chickering's manufactures.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Sharp, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, who fell from a freight car at Waterford Station, Ohio, about four o'clock in the morning, and was instantly killed. It seems deceased was standing on a platform one foot wide by two feet long, and *must have made a misstep* and was thrown between the cars to the track, the train passing over and shockingly mutilating him. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "that deceased came to his death by falling from the car on which he was employed as brakeman, through the neglect of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in not providing a footboard of proper length." The deceased was a resident of Allegheny, and leaves a wife and two children.

WELCOME TO DR. JACOBUS.—Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., who has been absent from the city on a European tour, arrived home on Thursday, and last evening he met with a cordial reception from his congregation at the United Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street. When the congregation had assembled, Dr. Jacobus had been personally welcomed by the congregation, Dr. James King delivered an eloquent and appropriate welcome address, after which Dr. Jacobus made a very happy reply. At the conclusion of the reception, all present partook of a bountiful entertainment, provided by the ladies of the congregation. Altogether the occasion of the reunion of the pastor with his congregation was most pleasant and agreeable.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S LECTURE.—Honorable Schuyler Colfax will lecture at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. Subject—"Across the Continent." In this lecture Mr. Colfax gives a detailed account of his observations among the Mormons, including the substance of his instructive interviews with the great Mormon leader and prophet, Brigham Young. His lecture will also include his travels among the Gentile Miners, embracing his trip through Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Seats can be secured in the Library Rooms, Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

RETAINED IN SERVICE.—The numerous friends of Major General Kiddoo will be pleased to learn that while his regiment, the 22d U. S. S. has been mustered out, he has been retained in the service, by order of Lieut. General Grant, on account of his having been disabled while in the army.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The sermon in evening will be especially addressed to young men. All are affectionately invited to attend.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Beck, Davis, Deakers, Hare, Hunnicutt, Leonard, Mawhinney, McCandless, McClelland, Roese, Tomlinson and Steel, President.

There being no quorum present, on motion Councils adjourned.

"RETURNING VETERANS."—The steamboat Allegheny Belle No. 4 arrived at the Monongahela wharf last evening, having in tow four barges loaded with cannon from the South.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, **22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50** and **56** pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern, **40** pounds to the yard. jy6

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Presd't. T. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106 50	.....
United States 6-20's, old	101 25	.....
United States 6-20s, new	100 00	.....
United States 7-30s, 1st series	99 00	.....
United States 7-30s, 2d series	99 00	.....
United States 7-30s, 3d series	97 50	.....
United States 10-40's	91 00	.....
United States Certificates	96 50	.....
Gold	46 50	.....
Allegheny County 6's, coupon bonds	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh City 7's, coupon bonds	68 75	.....
Pittsburgh City Municipal 6's	.....	97 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	81 00
Allen's & Man. Passenger R. R. (ex. div.)	.....	90 00
Connellsville R. R. stock, non-interest	9 25	.....
Connellsville Railroad stocks, interest	9 50	.....
Front City National Bank	77 50	80 00
Columbia	.....	24 00
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	75	.....
Hibbert	.....	50
Dalzell	1 25	.....
Flinting and Blood	25	.....
Ross	34	.....
Wood Farm	.....	1 10
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	.....	1 10
Fulston	1 50	.....
Triumph	.....	2 00
Fort Pitt Coal	.....	60 00
Warren and Venango	.....	50 00

SALES.

$2,000 Old Five Twenties.....102 50
Gold at 10.30 A. M., in New Y. rk, 146½.

FRIDAY, November 10—P. M.

The local money market continues to rule close, and loans are difficult to effect on call even with the best paper. It is embarrassing to many parties who require large amount of accommodations to carry them along as well as to operators generally. In other cities the money market is working smoothly, and no lack of means is complained of. The somewhat intricate problem of the gold market still remains unsolved, and the daily vibrations in the premium, which keep persistently about mid-way between forty and fifty per centum, are of little real importance. One proposition, however, seems self-evident, namely, that either the current prices of general merchandise (including the absolute necessaries of existence) are much too high, or else gold, at anything under two hundred, is not properly appreciated, so long as the indebtedness to foreigners is fully met by mixed shipmen ts of products and securities, the precious metals will not be largely required for anything but duties, during the suspension of specie payments; and if the Government shall continue to sell that portion of its receipts from customs not required for interest on its bonds, the price of gold may be kept from rising.

—There was a rumor upon the street in New York yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to put another fifty million loan upon the market; the report, however, we have the best authority for stating is wholly without foundation, it being the purpose of Mr. McCullough to offer no more loans previous to the meeting of Congress.

The plans of the *bulls* are such as render it tolerably certain that the present depression will prove only temporary, and will probably be followed by an advance upon late prices.

Some of the leading cliques have foreseen the depression by selling freely of certain stocks, so as to enable them to buy in a larger amount at lower prices, and so far as such movements are successful they foreshadow a brighter market.

The following are the quotations at the Stock Exchange this morning:

Gold	146½
Silver	143
Exchange	10 pm
Sterling	109½
Five-Twenties, 1862	106½
Five-Twenties, 1864	104½
Five-Twenties, 1865	104½
Seven-Thirties, 1st series	106
Seven-Thirties, 2d series	106
Seven-Thirties, 3d series	105½
Ten-Forties	97½
Compound Interest Notes, June	19
Compound Interest Notes, August	18½
Compound Interest Notes, October	17½
Compound Interest Notes, December	16½

—Our local market is dull and inactive. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, which has been held lately at 80, sold at 81 to-day; Columbia offered at 23c ex-dividend, no transactions; Ross was active, and bids as high as 85c were refused for the stock.

—In Philadelphia there was something of a stir in oil stocks, occasioned by the rise of 1½ in Sugar Creek, of which there was sales at 81c. The reason of so sudden an advance in a description of stocks which have so long slumbered without a change, is not stated. It is intimated a day or two ago would likely occur, that many shrewd capitalists have bought up these stocks at their depreciated value with the intention of holding for a rebound, and developing the property so as to make them remunerative. Such combinations, therefore, as possess good land and whose financial affairs are in good standing, have doubtless a career of prosperity yet in store for them. As to the Sugar Creek Co., the *Press* says, we know very little, except that its income has lately averaged about five hundred dollars per day, a fact which would soon tell upon the quoted price of its shares.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 11, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The weather continues unusually pleasant for the season—cool nights and mornings, but warm during a portion of the day. The receipts of produce were sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Buyers manifest no disposition to purchase extensively, their confidence in the present prices not being very strong, hence they are disposed to wait and see how they terminate. Groceries—The market was steady, but not very active. The Eastern markets were cull ed since the decline has been established. The supply in our market is not large, but is sufficient for present purposes. Butter—Prices have evidently been at the top. Holders appear more anxious to realize. The receipts are quite liberal, while the export demand has fallen off. Eggs—There seems to be no let down in price. The demand continues to exceed the supply, while there was considerable inquiry for export. Apples—The market is drugged with this article. Some heavy lots have been stored away, waiting for better prices. The demand has fallen off. Bacon—The market was inactive, with a fair trade demand. The stock on hand has been reduced pretty much to shoulders and sides, no Hams being reported for some time. Ashes firm with a good demand. Seeds—Timothy and Flaxseed are the only ones previously mentioned. The supply in the market is not large, which fact strengthens the confidence of holders. Flour—The market was not very active. The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers take hold sparingly, not having very large contracts on hand in the present prices; hence we have no large sales to record. On the landing business was active. Shipments were liberal, particularly as regards Pittsburgh manufactures. The shipper Cloud No. 2 was busily engaged in taking on board freights for Memphis and New Orleans. She leaves to-day. The popular packet Nora was receiving a liberal amount of Cincinnati and Louisville freight, and she is announced for this afternoon. The far-famed packet America leaves this evening for Cairo and St. Louis. She will be followed by the Leonidas, who will commence running for St. Louis on Monday. The favorite packet, Julia No. 2, is making the best trips of the season. She will leave for Zanesville, this afternoon, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The steamer Allegheny Belle No. 4, came in last evening, from Nashville, with a good up four barges loaded with Government freight. The boats engaged in the Allegheny river trade are doing a good business. A few feet of water would add largely to the trade of that river. The Ida Rees did not succeed in getting ready to leave for St. Louis, she will take her departure to-day. Her freight list consists of 3,000 barrels of crude oil. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON.—The market contains an abundant supply. The net produces a dullness and holding back on the part of purchasers. Among the sales were 1 car load at $1.00; 1 do $4.50, and 125 bbls at $4 00@4 25. No better was paid only for a good article.

CEMENT.—Prices and trade remain so change for some time: sales 50 bbls at $2.25.

CHEESE.—The market has presented no feature worthy of particular attention; buyers have manifested but little disposition to operate to any extent, hence we have no large sales to record. Corn is selling in small way; 1 car cat at 26½, 50c; 250 lbush oats on board, 60c; 200 bush do, 60c; 200 bush do, 60c. Rye was not very active, sales 60 bush from first hands at 90c. Bran—From store, $26 per ton. Hay—The market is fully up to the demand; buyers took hold sparingly; 1 car from first hands at $20 per ton. Hops—Small sales were unchanged. Barley and Rye—Quiet and unchanged. Barley and Rye—Quiet and unchanged. Barley and Rye—Quiet and